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THE TRIBE AND THE CHRONICLE

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XLII., NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

A PRIEST HONORED.

Resignation of Father O'Connell of Perth—Addresses and Souvenirs Presented.

The good parish priest of Richmond, Ont., who has labored assiduously and faithfully in the service of our divine Lord for over forty-six years, is about to take a well-earned rest, and the sunset of his well spent life will be spent with his nephew, Rev. Father O'Donoghue, the respected pastor of Perth. As will be seen by the addresses which we print below, Father O'Connell was esteemed not only by the Catholics of Richmond, but Protestants also entertained nothing save respect and veneration for him because of his rectitude of purpose and nobility of character. In years gone by, when the bitterness of party was served to enkindle hatred in the minds of many of the people, Father O'Connell's voice, while ever vigorous in upholding and defending the faith of which he was a stalwart champion, yet never forgot to inculcate sentiments of brotherly love and charity in the minds of all. On Sunday 27th ult., the Catholic people of Richmond presented an address, accompanied by a well filled purse, in the course of which the following passage occurred:

"For over forty years you have labored amongst us, sacrificing everything for the glory of God and the spiritual and temporal welfare of your people. We need not refer to all that you gave in charity or all that you have accomplished as a priest, we all know and G. knows, and appreciate your devotion as a worker in the vineyard of Jesus Christ."

Now in your declining years it would be too much for us to expect that you would be spared very many more years for active labor, but we trust that, during what remains of life, you will not forget us in your prayers, and that you will always remember that the hearts of the people of Richmond are with you in all your undertakings.

In conclusion that God may bless you with health and happiness here below; that you may live to see your dearest wishes realized, and that when it pleases G. d. in His wisdom to call you home, He may grant you the promised crown of eternal joy, is the sincere wish of all your parishioners.

The address was largely signed by committees from Richmond, Brookville and Fallsville. The Richmond members were Messrs John Fox, Charles Purdy, Patrick Mayers, Patrick Beady, Thomas Tully, Jeremiah McCarthy, Patrick O'Connor, D. McCarthy, Mrs. Cowley and Thomas Godd.

An address was also presented by the Protestant parishioners signed by Judge Mossgrave of Carleton, the Rev. and other influential citizens. After expressing sorrow at the resignation of Father O'Connell the address concluded.

"We cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing in some tangible manner our great appreciation of your worthy self in your love and charity, your wisdom and good will to all, as well as our admiration of your untiring labor these many years, to our own knowledge and that of which we have heard from our fathers, especially in the trying times of the ship fever in 1847 and 1848, when the dying hours of many a poor immigrant far from his native land were cheered and comforted by your charitable offices. We, therefore, beg leave to present you with this cane, as a souvenir, and in bidding you a friendly and kindly good bye we trust that nothing may cloud the evening of your life and that you may rise triumphant in paradise with Him, whom you honestly believe you have faithfully served."

Father O'Connell replied to both addresses in terms of great appreciation. He says that he had thanked them most sincerely for their very kind expressions of regard. He could never forget the many kindnesses extended to him while amongst them, and the recollection of these kindnesses and the friendships formed during his long residence in their midst would remain fresh and green in his heart's affections until the hour when he would be summoned before the Just Judge of all.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Prorogued Yesterday with a Speech from the Throne on Matters in General.

LONDON, August 18.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It says that the relations of Her Majesty's Government with the foreign powers continue to be pacific. Friendly attention has been called to the inconveniences which might arise from a possible conflict over territorial claims in Africa. Therefore, the Queen's Government was negotiating with the powers mainly concerned with the purpose of defining the boundaries within which the action of the respective powers should be confined. The arrangement with Germany closing the most difficult of the questions, was complete, and Her Majesty's ministers laid before Parliament the history of those negotiations which had resulted in the cession of Heligoland to Germany. The speech then announced the arrangement with France whereby the French-Algeria territories were separated from that of the British Niger company. The agreement for a British protectorate over Zanzibar and the placing of Madagascar under the protection of the French is also explained. With regard to the Behring sea complications, Her Majesty informed Parliament that she offered to submit the case to arbitration for settlement. The speech states that the case of the fisheries and French fisheries disputes is one which is occupying the anxious attention of the Government.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn.

The Empire correspondent met last evening a member of the House of Commons from the Quebec district who imparted a piece of news that will be most acceptable to all those who rejoice in the entrance of one of our ablest men into public life. The wh. de Dominion, or at least those who have studied Quebec politics attentively for the last ten years, were rejoiced to learn a few weeks ago that the money-bags of the Mercier Ministry had defeated the Hon. E. J. Flynn in the county of Gaspé. The loss of the ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands was quite as serious to the province of Quebec as to the Liberal Conservative party, and his defeat at the hands of the poor and exceedingly deplorable and wide. The Empire correspondent learns that to possess, of even disqualify, Mr. Achille Carrier, the present M.P.E. for the county, would be a very easy matter so great and unblinking were the corrupt practices of that contest, but it is believed that Mr. Flynn will allow the vanquisher to enjoy the fruits his

MR. C. FITZPATRICK,

RESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ELECT.

A Sketch of a Brilliant Career—An Enthusiastic Irishman and an Able Lawyer.

Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, the talented member for Quebec County, whose popularity was so fully attested by the enormous majority with which he carried that important and difficult constituency at the last provincial general election, and whose name has ever since been so prominently before the public in connection with the question of Irish Catholic representation in the Provincial Cabinet, is a representative of whom the Irish Catholics, not only in the Province of Quebec, but of the Dominion as large, may well be proud. Indeed there is no exaggeration in the statement that while his eminent abilities and the public position to which he has attained reflect credit on his race and creed the world-over, his prominence among his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, and his thorough identification with their interests in the Province of Quebec, have long marked him out as the fitting advocate and guardian of those interests in the

A Novel Conversion.

In St. Sauveur church, Quebec, on Sunday night the ceremony of baptizing two young women, one lately from England and the other a daughter of the Green Isle, into the Catholic faith was performed. The girls have been noticed for months past making the rounds of the city daily in company with two Italian musicians, who they became acquainted with some time since in other parts. In the course of time the Italian fell in love with their fair companions and sought their hands in marriage; however the wanderers will be married and betrothed in the St. Sauveur church on Sunday. When the two rather handsome females embraced their belief they were dressed in flowing robes of white, and drove to the sacred edifice in a carriage drawn by two snow white horses, accompanied by their lovers. This morning they made their first communion, and tomorrow morning the wedding will be celebrated and henceforth share the joys and sorrows of the sons of sunny Italy.—Gazette

Fatal Occurrence.

A terrible affair resulting from drink took place in Grifflaw, Montreal, involving the death of a Mrs. Webb of McGill street. It seems that the husband had been drinking heavily during the day and was in an advanced stage of intoxication. About 10.30 o'clock his wife rose to go out and either fell or was thrown down and was killed almost instantly by the fall. Mr. Peter Gaban, tobaccoist, whose shop is below Webb's house, heard the commotion caused by the fall and running outside saw her lying there unconscious. He at once sent a telephone message to No. 7 police station and Constables Ford and Emile were sent to the house. They sent word to Sergeant Clark that they thought the woman was dead. He at once went for Dr. Bourque and the two proceeded to the house. On examination the doctor pronounced her dead, and Coroner Jones was notified. Webb was removed to the police station. He is addicted to drink.

An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

Manitoban Schools.

WINNIPEG, August 18.—A pastoral letter from Archbishop Lange regarding the recent school legislation was read in all the Catholic churches yesterday. His Grace says it may be a surprise to some that the church has so long kept silent on this matter since the new law has now been in force nearly four months. His object was to permit Catholics to express their own opinions, and thus they have done most completely through their representatives in the Legislature, their petitions to the Governor-General, their public meetings and resolutions adopted at the national conference, held in June at St. Boniface. The archbishop then goes on to recite the disabilities imposed upon Catholics by the recent legislation, reviewing at length the system now in force. He denies the church has ever been averse to the enlightenment of its people, but has been a friend of education. The mandement closes with a feeling reference to the great loss sustained by the church on the death last week of Cardinal Newman.

The U. S. Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Senator Edmunds to-day filed the following amendment to the Tariff Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:—

"That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that a sugar producing country which exports its sugar to the United States has abolished its duties or taxes on the importation of the principal agricultural products of the United States, he may by proclamation diminish or wholly remit the duties imposed by law on sugar or any grade of sugar produced in and exported directly from any such country into the United States, so long as such products of the United States are admitted free of duty or tax into such country, and no longer."

Mr. Edmunds gave notice of another amendment which he intended to propose to the Tariff bill authorizing "the President of the United States, whenever he shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign country against the importation of any product of the United States, to make the proclamation excluding such products of the United States into the United States." He said this amendment was identical in all respects with one of the sections of the "Meat Bill," which had passed the Senate two or three times almost unanimously, but had never got any further than the Senate.

Death of a Religious.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mother Teresa, former Superior General of the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga. The deceased was the oldest surviving member of the sisterhood and had witnessed the rise and prosperity of the Institute. Mother Teresa was in her sixty-eighth year and the forty-fourth of her religious life. The funeral took place at Hochelaga on Saturday last.

Fatal Accident.

QUEBEC, August 15.—Napoleon Wright, of Aymer, Que., conductor on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, was accidentally killed at 11 o'clock this morning. Wright had charge of a light train which he was backing at Lake Edward station. Leaning outside of the car and holding on with one hand he signalled the driver to stop. At this moment losing his hold, he fell in an open culvert being instantly killed. Mr. Wright was married four months ago. His wife resides at Lake Edwards.

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The Bishop of Alexandria.

Rev. Alexander Macdonell, whose nomination to the R.C. bishopric of Alexandria has been announced, is about fifty years of age. He was born in Lochiel, a few miles from Alexandria. Shortly after his ordination he was appointed pastor of Lochiel, and in 1879 was transferred by Bishop O'Brien to Alexandria. He labored there until 1886, when he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Kingston by Archbishop Clary. During his appointment at Alexandria he



MR. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

built a beautiful church, known as St. Finnan. He is well fitted for the position; he speaks with fluency English, French and Gaelic. His diocese is largely composed of Highland Scotch Catholics. His residence is seven miles from the first cable station in Ontario, for which Bishop Alexander Macdonell was consecrated in 1821. In 1820 the sea was transferred from St. Raphael's to Kingston.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Lord Salisbury Replies to the Pretensions of Lord Salisburys Rejoice to the Pretensions of Lord J. S. Blaine—Press Opinions.

LONDON, August 16.—Lord Salisbury's last despatch to Secretary Blaine relative to the Behring Sea dispute bears date of August 2nd. After quoting from historical documents the despatch concludes:—"These show that England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim, asserted in the ukase of 1821, to marine jurisdiction, and the exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent of that claim from the fifty-first parallel; also that the convention of 1825 was regarded by both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia of that claim in its entirety, and that though Behring straits was known and specifically provided for, Behring sea was not known by that name, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific ocean. Her Majesty's Government always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in Behring sea outside the limit of a marine league from the coast. It is impossible to admit that the right to fish and catch seals in high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it has not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise such rights. It must be remembered that the existence of British Columbia as a colony and the development of the colony's shipping interest are comparatively recent. If the United States Government continues to differ with Great Britain as to the legitimacy of the recent capture, Her Majesty's Government is ready to refer the question with the issues dependent thereon to impartial arbitration."

Commenting on the Behring sea blue book, the Times declares it confirms the conclusion that the conduct of the American Government in rejecting Sir Julian Pannocette's modest proposal in instructing American cruisers to dismantle British vessels and in breaking off the negotiations, evinces arbitrary action and contempt for reason happily rare in international relations nowadays. "Lord Salisbury's firmness," says the Times, "will show the colonists that the home Government is not, as they sometimes affect to think, a mere puppet for diplomatic notes. It was a child of Mr. Blaine to dream that we and the colonists refrained from fishing as the foundation of an obligation not to fish."

The Standard says:—"The chumbers for which Mr. Blaine has been dealing are of the most transparent and artificial kind. From first to last the bait of domestic American politics lures the negotiations. Even if America possessed the exclusive right claimed, England

THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

His last Moments—A Beautiful Vision—The Body Lying in State—The Pope's Grief.

Five Minutes' Sermon.

If thou hadst also known, and that in this thy day, the things that are for thy peace.—St. Luke xix. 42

The fact of the Jews, my brethren, was twofold—boasting of the past and waiting for the future. It is especially on account of the latter fault that our Lord in his Gospel lays such stress on the words "and that in this thy day." It is warning against trying to live in the future.

We all know, to be sure, that one may go to the extreme, and by a form of sloth be too careless of the future.

Some things there are which are certain to come upon us, and their coming must be provided for. There is a judgment to come and every minute of to-day is like a ball of hay gathering evidence for that Divine Court. Temptation is sure to come, and its strain upon our virtue must be foreseen in every prayer of every day. The common waste of life for one's self and family are inevitable in the future, and must be provided against. In all such things we know that the future is an actual fact, and it just as present to God as this very instant is to us.

What our Lord would rebuke is not a prudent foresight, but that weak and feeble state of mind which postpones to the future what should be done at once. This is the commonest of human delusions. In a temporal point of view it is condemned by the saying, "Procrastination is the thief of time," and it might be added if many other valuable commodities. In a spiritual point of view the dreadful result of delaying till to-morrow what should be done to-day is expressed by the saying, "Hell is paved with good intentions." Who men resolve to do in the future only what they cannot do now. Many and many a poor soul has lost the Kingdom of Heaven for that one reason, resulting instead of doing.

A practically-minded Christian, dear friends, lives his spiritual life from day to day. He knows that the future is something entirely in God's hands. As for himself, he has no ability to do good to-day and ends with each passing hour. If he provides well for it as it comes and goes he has done his part; God will not fail to take care of the future. One's peace of mind is never secure till one has learned to be content with the present well done. Oh, what a happiness when one's soul is unburdened of care for the future. Do you covet that happiness? It is yours if you leave nothing undone for the present. If you can honestly say, "That is all I can do for the present," you may add "and the future also."

But, you say, what about a purpose of amendment? Does not that dwell specially on the future? Yes, it does; but it springs from a present sorrow. And if the sorrow be as heartfelt as it should be the purpose of amendment will take care of itself. A deep hatred of sin is the only true sorrow, and such a hatred must be enduring. The test of a contrite man is not what he promises but what he does. His sorrow unites the past and future in the present. Warned by his past weakness, he begins right here and just now by prayer and work to guard against a future relapse.

Learn a lesson, brethren, from our Lord's warning and from the fate of the Jews. It is better to say one's morning prayers to-day than to resolve to become a saint next week. To-day is here, and next week is nowhere. This day is mine; I know not if I shall have to-morrow as my other. God has the past and the future, I will thank Him for the past, I will beg Him for the future. As to the present, with God's help, I will set to work to do my utmost.

PAULIST.

Cabinet Making.

QUEBEC, August 16.—Le Canadian states semi-officially informed that the Provincial Cabinet will be reconstituted as follows:—Mr. Merlot, Agriculture; Mr. Robidoux, Attorney-General; Mr. Sheehy, Treasurer; Mr. Garneau, Public Works; Mr. Charles Langlois, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Dugas, Crown Lands; Mr. Fitzpatrick, President of Council, and Mr. Byer without portfolio. It says it was expected that Mr. Garneau would retire on account of ill health, but as the latter has greatly improved, Mr. Merlot particularly desires that Mr. Garneau's name should figure at the head of a department, in view of the construction at an early date of the Quebec bridge. It also adds that as it appears improbable that an English Protestant will be taken into the Cabinet, it has been suggested that Dr. Cameron or Mr. Watts should be raised to the Speakership in the event of Mr. Marchand becoming Superintendent of Education. Mr. Laurier and other prominent Liberals are said to be exerting a strong pressure on Mr. Merlot to get him to take this move, not only in interests of the party throughout the Dominion but as a compliment to the English Protestant element, who have repeatedly elected French-Canadians to the speakership at Ottawa. The rumors as to the speakership are probably incorrect. In conversation with the representative of the Times, Mr. Marchand said "I expect to be speaker of the new legislature."

What Canada Boasts of.

Canada is first in canal development. Second in the production of copper. Third in iron. Fifth in marcellite marble. Eight in railway mileage. Ninth in wool production. And tenth in the production of iron. This is all the wealth produced. In undeveloped wealth the Dominion takes a still higher position as compared with other countries.

The largest deposits of coal in the world are in the Northwest.

The richest petroleum beds along the Mackenzie and Athabasca.

The greatest copper mine is at Sudbury.

The best iron ore is at Nova Scotia, and Canada, as a whole possesses a supply sufficient for the whole world.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A ROY'S BELIEF. It isn't much fun a-fishing. If grandpa says what's true, That this is the jolliest time of life...

In summer it's "weed the garden." In winter it's "wee the snow." For there isn't a single season...

How can grandpa remember A fellow's grief or joy? Tween you and me, I don't believe He ever was a boy.

SIZE OF THE GREENLAND WHALE. Few people, even among the most thoughtful, ever stop to consider the immense size of the great Greenland whale (Balaena mysticetus).

Mr. Jesse, the celebrated naturalist, relates as a fact the case of a lead being enclosed in a flower-pot in such a manner that no insect could penetrate into it, and then buried in the ground at a sufficient depth to protect it from the influence of frost.

THE LION TAMER'S SECRET. The boldest individuals, who put their heads two or three times a day into the lion's mouth, have told me that the best way to withdraw it from the grip is, first of all, to not spin the acquaintance with this experiment.

What is an Adventurer? Commenting upon the appointment of the new German Finance Minister, the Nation says, editorially—"It is curious to notice, by the way that the new Minister is of French extraction, which is also the case with the Minister of War, while the German Chancellor is Italian.

COURAGE OF A GROUSE. On one occasion, in company with my brother, says a modern writer, I had gone to the woods and was there to wait for a farmer, at whose house we had stepped over night, and who was to come on land with his bonds, for we were to try for rags that day.

FIGHTING AN ALLIGATOR. "To hunt a gator or to be hunted by one" is quite a difference, as John Highland and

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

WARY BIRDS. An engine driver on one of the Scotch lines reports that he has noticed that certain hawks make use of the passing of trains for predatory purposes. They fly close behind the trains, partly hidden by the smoke, but carefully watching for the small birds which, frightened by the train as it rushes roaring past, fly up in bewildered haste; the hawk then, while the little bird is thinking more of the train than of lurking foes, swoops on them from the ambush of the smoke, and strikes them down with ease.

UBIQUITOUS BACTERIA. Bacteria of various kinds have been found in ice and snow, and Dr. Fontin, a Russian observer, has now proved that ballistons are not free from them. He has found that the water produced by the melting of ballistons contains on an average 729 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Neither yeast fungus nor mold was present, but nine different kinds of bacteria were found, five of which—B. mycolica, liquefaciens, luteus, sarclina lutea, and the sarclina—are already known.

CAVE DWELLERS. We learn from the Daily Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, that Lieutenant Schwabke has reported the discovery of a large tribe of cave dwellers in the unexplored regions of Northern Mexico. Their abodes are exactly like the old, abandoned cliff-dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico.

ELECTRICIANS use many old terms in their technical conversation, which are but common parts of a dead language to most listeners. Thus we hear them speak of "farad," "ohm," "joule," "ampere," "watt," etc.

A DEATH PLANT. A magnificent kalmuk, or death plant of Java, has been recently received at Savannah, Ga. This specimen, which is the only living one that has ever been brought to this continent, was sent by a missionary to the island, Mr. Hendrick.

Over the Falls. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., August 14.—About 11 o'clock this morning a report was circulated that a man was seen going over the Horseshoe Falls clinging to a common row-boat.

The Garden Island Indians. WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Rat Portage to-day says the steamer "Thistle," belonging to the Reed Fish Company, has just arrived from Buffalo Bay and reports that the band of Indians, thirty strong, under chief Fawwawaw and Flat Mouth, came and out on the nets, stole the contents and forcibly took the provisions of the camp.

AMBER. Amber is curious stuff. It is only comparatively recently that its nature has been known, and even at this very few people seem to have any notion as to what it is really. The ancients regarded it as a mysterious and even magical. They found that it was rendered electric by friction so as to attract light substances, and our word "electricity" comes from the Greek name for amber, which was "electron."

—that the thing was either rich or rare. But how on earth did it get there? A chunk of very transparent amber has been seen in which a small lizard with five legs was inclosed, looking as if it might have been alive yesterday, though, doubtless, it has been dead for thousands of years.

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blatantly by digging in certain parts of the strange reefs once flourished. It is also found in considerable quantities along the shores of the Baltic, in the yellow sandstone. At Falkenberg, in East Prussia, it is dug in regular mines; elsewhere it is picked from cliffs, and a good deal of it is gathered in the shape of nodules cast up by the waves. The finest specimen of amber in Europe is a cup made of that material, now at the Brighton Museum, England. It was found at Hove some years ago, together with weapons and utensils of stone and bronze, so it is evidently very ancient indeed.

The pearl is a morbid symptom in the bivalve—an unnatural growth. On such parts of the coast of China, Ceylon and other places as produce oysters, a regular business is often made of manufacturing pearls artificially by introducing into the shells of the live oysters foreign objects of various kinds. You doubtless know that the pearl is a morbid symptom in the bivalve. A grain of sand or some such substance getting into the oyster produces irritation and the animal protects itself by covering the objectionable particle with coating after coating of its own pearly secretion.

A good story of Mr. Parnell is told in the Speaker. Ours he was sitting with a colleague in the side gallery of the House of Commons. It was a serious moment for the Irish had retired in high indignation from the House; the Ministry were being hard beset, and required the Irish vote to prevent them from being defeated. Mr. Glanville had frightened the situation by suggesting that if he were defeated he should consider his personal position. All eyes were turned to the small group of Irishmen who at that moment had such momentous issues at their mercy.

EDUCATIONAL. VILLA MARIA. The Classes will be re-opened at Villa Maria on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. Classical and Commercial Courses Opening TUESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

Notre Dame College, GOTE DES NEIGES. Boys received at any time, from FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q. This institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. (NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors.

WANTED—A R. C. TEACHER, WELL qualified to teach and speak English, French and French. Elementary School; salary, \$175. To commence at once. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Sec. of School Com., Calumet Island, Que. Aug. 11, '90

TEACHER WANTED—AN Elementary French Teacher, capable of teaching French and English. Apply to the undersigned, WM. HARTY, Sec.-Treas. S. C., Lacolle, P. Q., Aug. 11, 1890.

Island when Mr. McCall was there, and some of them left the same day as he did, so that there cannot be more than half a dozen Americans altogether. Mr. Reed was also seen. He said that he had received a despatch from Rat Portage yesterday stating that Canadian and American Indians had taken forcible possession of his fishing outfit at Garden Island. He did not think the matter would be serious. It is reported that the Indians have been threatening for some time past to put a stop to the fishing themselves if the Government could not do it. They have been warned against committing any such overt act, and been advised to lay their complaints before the Government.

A Swindler in Montreal. A young man, of pleasing appearance and address, has been victimizing a number of people in Montreal lately. He passes under the name of Baron Von Katscher, and is said to be the descendant of a rich brewer of Vienna. He came to the city from Quebec on Saturday last and put up at the Richelieu hotel, where he managed to borrow a five dollar bill of Mr. Durocher. From the Richelieu he went to the Windsor, where he stopped some time, explaining the fact of his having no baggage by saying that it had been delayed on the road, but enquired not on foot of the management revealed the fact that his trunk had been detained by the manager of the Florence hotel at Quebec where he had stopped for some time. During his stay here he tried to pass off worthless cheques and succeeded in one or two instances. One of these was accepted by the firm of Schwob Bros., of which the vice-president of France is a member. He won Mr. Schwob's confidence by his excellent manners and by his cleverly concocted story of knowing Mr. Schwob's family in Paris. Von Katscher had worked the same game in many American cities and was recognized here by an detective. Chief Hughes was communicated with and as a result of the enquiries he made, it was ascertained that Von Katscher victimized many persons in New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Middleborough, Ky., but none of these cities were prepared to extradite him.

The Sultan of Turkey has dismissed 150 Armenians employed in the imperial household.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. ESTABLISHED IN 1878. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MORGUES PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON MONDAY, September 15th, 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000... \$120,000 1 Capital Prize of 40,000... 40,000 1 Grand Prize of 20,000... 20,000 1 Grand Prize of 5,000... 5,000 5 Prizes of 1,000... 5,000 20 Prizes of 500... 10,000 100 Prizes of 200... 20,000 380 Prizes of 100... 38,000 528 Prizes of 50... 26,400

Health Before All. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday. CERTIFICATE. MONTREAL, 15th Jan., 1882. I, the undersigned, certify that Madame Desmarais & Lacroix have cured me of lameness that troubled me for 20 years.

TEACHER WANTED—AN Elementary French Teacher, capable of teaching French and English. Apply to the undersigned, WM. HARTY, Sec.-Treas. S. C., Lacolle, P. Q., Aug. 11, 1890.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. ESTABLISHED IN 1878. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MORGUES PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON MONDAY, September 15th, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars. \$120,000. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a ticket, and receive the following official certificate: "Certificando: I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has deposited the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica."

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Whole, \$8; Half, \$4; Quarter, \$2; Eighth, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000... \$120,000 1 Capital Prize of 40,000... 40,000 1 Grand Prize of 20,000... 20,000 1 Grand Prize of 5,000... 5,000 5 Prizes of 1,000... 5,000 20 Prizes of 500... 10,000 100 Prizes of 200... 20,000 380 Prizes of 100... 38,000 528 Prizes of 50... 26,400

DRUNKARDS. Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinary one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted would hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result, for sale at all drug stores.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. Classical and Commercial Courses Opening TUESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

Notre Dame College, GOTE DES NEIGES. Boys received at any time, from FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q. This institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED.

IN SOUTHERN SEAS.

A Terrestrial Paradise Described.

Sir Thomas Kamonde and Mr. Dillon Visit the Islands of the South Pacific. Some Native Customs.

In United Ireland, Sir Thomas Kamonde gives the following pleasing description of a trip to the South Sea Islands in company with Mr. Dillon:—

"What are these South Sea Islands like? A general description will serve generally for all. They are of volcanic manufacture, and the industry of the coral worm completes what nature has begun. Volcanic and his cyclops are terribly busy away in the South Pacific. There are perpetual rainings and sinkings of the ocean bed. Hardly a year passes without some change therein through volcanic agency. Of Nukunofa—the capital of Tongatabu—Mr. BAKER showed me an island of considerable extent which a few years back he himself saw thrown up in an afternoon. To picture a coral island you must imagine first an outer circle of coral reef. This reef skirts the shore at distances ranging from a few yards to nearly a mile. Its crest is visible at low tide. At high tide the water rushes over it with a tremendous roar, breaking all along it into a grand feaming line of majestic breakers. Outside the reef, and up to its very edge, the sea is immensely deep, so deep sometimes that ships cannot anchor, their cables are too short. There are occasional breaks in the reef through which ships may pass in safety sometimes, and sometimes only boats. Inside the reef the water is only a few feet deep also, but in most cases it shallows gradually to the snow white strand. There you come upon your coral island. There are various volcanic names for the different species of coral reefs, with which I shall not trouble my readers, some are as flat as pancakes, and visible only when you come upon them. Others are hilly, mountains even, with peaks thousands of feet in height. They are usually covered along the coast line and upon their low-lying ground with graceful coco-nut palms, whose feathery branches quaver incessantly with every passing breeze. On the uplands and in the interior the country is clad in dense jungle, so dense that it is barely possible to force a passage through it, of banana, breadfruit, and pawpaw trees, and a hundred

OTHER SORTS OF TREES BESIDES, bound together and covered over with many species of creeping and climbing vines. Now and then you come to a small clearing, shaded with fruit-bearing trees, and carpeted with luxuriantly green moss, about which are scattered the houses of the natives and their gardens of yams, taro, kumera, and other farinaceous roots. In the centre of these villages is an open space called the "mah," where the folk assemble to converse, which is fairly often—there is occasion to discuss matters of public importance. The king, or head chief, presides; and each subordinate chief addresses the congregated audience in turn, through his "talking man." A good "talking man" is an indispensable adjunct to his household. The debates of these South Sea Parliaments are conducted in accordance with strictest rules, and the deliberations of Britain's Imperial Legislature. The native houses are most picturesque, clean, and comfortable. They are built upon a wooden framework, most ingeniously designed fastened together with ropes made from coco-nut fibre. Not a single nail, nor iron of any sort, enters into their construction. This framework is thatched with coco-palm leaves, most neatly interlaced; and the walls, which rise some six or seven feet to the eaves, are covered with plaited palm-branches, so designed that they can be drawn up in panels like Venetian blinds to admit the breeze from whatever quarter it may blow. Inside the walls are bare, if it be an ordinary house. If the house of a chief, they are artistically draped in folds of "Tappa" or "gutu"—native cloth—manufactured by beating

FROM THE STEEPED BANK of the Chinese mulberry tree, and painted in very effective, if rude, designs in black and white and yellow and brown. The interiors of the houses are spotlessly clean. When a stranger enters he is at once greeted with cries of "Tala, A! A! A! A! A! A!" "Good day!" literally "My love to you." A roll of matting is spread for him upon the small black platform of which the floor is made, and he is invited to seat himself. Young coco-nuts, full of delicious, cool, clear liquid, are brought to him to drink; and luscious bananas for him to eat. Such bananas I never see like elsewhere. Cigarettes of native-grown tobacco, rolled in bites of banana-leaf, are handed round. If the master of the house desires to do his visitor special honour "Kava" is ordered to be prepared. Kava is the national drink. It is made from the dried roots of a shrub, which is carefully cultivated. These roots are cut into small pieces and grated. In the good old days they were macerated into a large wooden bowl, standing on many legs, and sometimes richly carved. When enough has been grated water is added; and when the compound has been strained and cleaned by an elaborate and graceful process of every particle of woody fibre, it is Kava as it is drunk. When the beverage has been thus concocted the maker announces the fact, whereupon all the company clap their hands. An attendant then stands up with a cup of polished coco-nut in his hands, and says solemnly to the host: "The Kava cup is full. To whom shall it be brought?" The latter then names each guest singly, and in the order of his eminence; and to each in turn the cup is carried, emptied, and filled again until each has

HAD HIS SHARE. The ceremony is most interesting from first to last. Unfortunately, like many another of the ancient native customs, it is gradually being shorn of the details of its celebration under the influence of our so-called "civilization." As to the Kava itself, it looks like muddy water, and tastes like soap-suds. They say, however, that it is very good, and that the liking for it is easily acquired by practice. I found it abominable. It is intoxicating, and has a curious effect when taken to excess—a fitting one, perhaps, for an antipodean drink—in that the tippler loses his feet instead of his head, and while he keeps his senses in bereft of his understanding. Another charming South Sea custom is the "Siva" or native dance. I was present at several of them. The best was one organized for my entertainment at Apia, by a Samoan chief—a judge, and one of King Malletta's Cabinet—called by the most usual name Leapa'i Tulefaga. These sivas used to be given upon grand occasions such as marriages in high life or returns from victorious wars. On the occasion in question we were seated on mats in the place of honour at one end of Leapa'i's house. He had been duly drunk, and his lighted cigars were then the dance began. The dancers were divided into parties. Each party was ushered in in order

at the opposite end of the edifice, and went through their several figures, while all the native community of Apia gathered round. The actors were dressed in native grass dresses of vari-colored woven leaves. Round their necks strings of scarlet berries, which were set off by their dark skins glistening with coco-nut oil. The orchestra was placed behind, and beat time upon the ground with sticks. Various chants, marvellously harmonised, were sung. The dancers

WAVED THEIR HANDS AND ARMS to the ringing with graceful motions; sitting at first, and standing; slowly to begin with, then more and more rapidly; finally going through all sorts of figures, with the most extraordinary (and bodily) contortions; the whole to the most perfect time, and each figure to a different song. The dancing roused the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch, which after each set found vociferous expression in a chorus of "Maliea," Samoan for "Bravo." On the island of Tutuila I was treated to a full-dress native feast, the presiding genius at which was a kind and generous French priest—a missionary, who has devoted his life to the people among whom he lives, and to the efficacy of whose efforts for their advancement his congregation at Leone is a standing testimony. At this feast I tasted of every South Sea delicacy, and was initiated into all the mysteries of South Sea cooking. We ate bananas, taro, yams, breadfruit, and good ones only knew what else besides, served up on banana leaves, and cooked in dozen ways, the whole washed down by copious draughts of coco-nut milk, cool and fresh from the trees around. Our price of resistance was baked pig. My readers might wish to know how we baked him. Well! We first made fire by rubbing together two sticks; we applied the fire to bits of dry branches; those we covered with stones, washed in sea water, and the stones again with banana leaves; the whole we left to smoulder. Meanwhile a held was dug hard by in the soft sand, carefully swept clean, and lined with leaves. When the stones were red hot they were taken from the fire

WITH WOODEN TONGS. Some were placed on the bottom of our over. The pig was then laid upon them. The remainder of the stones were piled on top of him; the heap was covered down with banana leaves, and piggy was left to take care of himself. It is about an hour he was roasted, done to a turn, laid upon a bed of leaves, carved up with surprising dexterity, and handed round. The Tongans and Samoans are delightful people. They are of the same stock as the New Zealand Maories. Their hair is straight and as long as ours. It is naturally black, but by bleaching with coral lime it turns to a ruddy golden hue, which contrasts with their coppery skins with pleasing effect. They are tall of stature and splendidly built. They are fervent, obedient, cheerful, thoughtful as children. They are most expert swimmers and divers; there is no drowning them. One of their favourite pastimes is diving through the furious surf which surrounds their rock-bound coast, or riding over it on planks. They fish with spears, and are clever fishermen. They think nothing of paddling over the ocean from island to island in the single little outrigger canoes made from a banyan tree hollowed out and painted at each end. Under their natural conditions they are the happiest and most fortunate of peoples. They have no care for the morrow, Nature does everything for them. Heaven will always provide them with coco-nuts without any trouble on their part. Fruits in abundance grow wild. Their main industry is the making of tappa and their main occupation the cultivation of the taro. They are law-abiding under their own laws. They are peaceable now-a-days. The Tongans used to be cannibals, but they are such no longer. All they require is to be let alone. Our next stay was at Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom, where we remained a week, and where the Irish colony welcomed us and feted us as none but Irishmen know how to do. This group of islands—on the map the "Sandwich"—has been named the Paradise of the Pacific. It possesses the most wonderful volcano in the world. It was the scene of Capt Cook's death. The city of Honolulu is built by the sea shore, at the end of a V shaped valley, formed ages ago.

BY AN EARTHQUAKE rending a chain of hills in twain. This valley slopes gradually towards, until it ends abruptly in a cleft of the mountain. This cleft is known as the "Pali." It possesses an historic interest as the scene of the last great battle which decided the future of Hawaii, and placed the present dynasty upon the throne, by the total destruction of the opposing faction. The "Pali" has a character and a scenic beauty quite its own. Shortly before you reach the summit of what is in reality a mountain peak, the track seems to lose itself in air between the gigantic portals of two forbidding mountain peaks. When you attain the crest you find yourself upon the brink of a precipitous abyss, which falls perpendicularly at right angles to the road, some eight hundred feet into the valley at its base. On either side a mountain wall runs in a row of semicircle right round to the sea, which fronts you ten or fifteen miles away, enclosing a fair garden tract, covered with plantations of sugar cane and rice—or, as they call it, "paddy." All the land is emerald green, even to the mountain tops. The sky is blue; as likewise is the ocean upon the horizon, while the track on ward from the base of the precipice winds a red ribbon over the volcanic soil. The "Pali" is the only opening in the mountain chain that cuts the island asunder. Beneath it, to this very day, are to be found hundreds of skulls and bleaching human bones, the relics of the broken and flying hosts, which Kamehameha, the great Hawaiian conqueror, drove in headlong rout to awful destruction over the abyss. The city of Honolulu is an urban Eden. The houses are hidden in a carefully-ordered confusion of tropical trees and shrubs, and overgrown with flaming mantles of creepers and flowering parasites. It is a prosperous place, with a cosmopolitan population, among are many Chinese and Japanese, but among which the aboriginal Hawaiians will soon be no longer found.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. It has caused no little surprise here that there should be some doubt existing outside of the State with regard to the exact date when the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery company expires. This is plainly expressed in the charter of the company which, being a public document, is on file and readily accessible. Even the present charter does not terminate until 1895. Moreover, an amendment has been ordered by the Legislature of the State to be submitted to the people, by which the charter of the company will be extended up to the year 1919. Charters are necessarily granted for a limited time, and their renewal is a mere matter of form. This has been fully provided for, as anyone familiar with the facts of the case must know. Great satisfaction is expressed at the management of Generals Beauregard and Early, who, as superintendents of the drawings, have maintained the high standard to which the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has always lived up.—New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat, August 5.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Chastity alone represents in our life a state at all comparable with that of immortal glory.—St. Bernard.

Humility can never be cast down while it has hope, and hope can never be presumptuous while it has humility.

In our times the work of Catholic journalism is one of the most useful—nay, one of the most necessary in the world.—Lee XIII.

We cannot be too humble, and we cannot be too hopeful; and when humility and hope are joined together, hope sustains humility, and humility ennobles hope.

Every substance casts its shadow, and every truth leaves its definite impression upon the reason of man; and the annotation of that definite impression is dogma.

Individuals and nations may fall from unity; but from sanctity; but unity as a divine institution stands secure. Unity is changeless, whosever falls; unity does not admit of degrees.

Give no place to thoughts of what of here may think of you, for though they may seem but a slight matter at first, yet by degrees they will come to give you much defeat.—St. Teresa.

We may lay it down as a rule that the severity of our judgments of others, even when judgments are legitimate and unavoidable, is an infallible index of the lawlessness of our spiritual estate. The more severe we are, the lower we are.

Mary was the patroness of Columbus, the patroness of Cartier at the North, of De Gota at the South, and of the early navigators who styled the Chesapeake the Bay of St. Mary, Mother of God; of the pious men who founded Montreal and named it Ville-Marie; of the heroic Jesuit Father Jogues, who named the Saint Sainte Marie in the far North-west.

The true student of the burning questions of the day will look to the Catholic Church to restrain despotism without unchaining anarchy. She protects moral liberty, the mother of all other liberty, by maintaining the exclusive sovereignty of God over thought, and preventing intelligence from falling under the control of man. That is true liberty.

It is impossible for us to make the duties of our lot minister to our sanctification without a habit of devout fellowship with God. This is the spring of all our life, and the strength of it. It is prayer, meditation, and converse with God that refreshes, restores and renews the lamp of our minds at all times, under all trials, and after all conflicts and contests with the world.

Mary stands at the right hand of her Son; Who sits at the right hand of His Father, and the right hand of her Son is almighty. And the prayers of His Blessed Mother never fail. They never fail, because she never takes sin; they never fail, because she knows the Will of her Divine Son. The Immaculate Heart of Mary intimately knows the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Three things to live—courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to like—cordiality, good humour and mildness. Three things to avoid—idleness, lechery and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate—good works, good friends and good honour. Three things to contend for—honour, country and friends. Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct. Three things to think about—life, death and eternity.

How often dost thou hear these reports. Such a man is slain, another is drowned, a third has his neck broken by a fall from some high place; this man died eating, and that man playing. One perished by fire, another by the sword, another of the plague, another away like a shadow. Be thou, therefore, in readiness, and so lead thy life that death may never take thee unprepared.—Thomas a Kempis.

This present hour is all we have. Tomorrow may be to-day before we can use it; and day after day we squander in the hope of a to-morrow; but to-morrow shall be stolen away, too, as to-day and yesterday. It is now we must be patient, now we must be holy. This hour has its duty, which cannot be done the next. To-morrow may bring its own opportunities, but will not restore today's. The convictions of this hour, if unheeded, will never come back. God may send them, but these will be gone forever.

It is not surprising that the attacks of enemies of God and religion should be combined against the priests. Since the days of Voltaire and the philosophers the attacks of infidels have been so undermined the authority and influence of the clergy by representing them as hypocrites, teachers of doctrines they did not themselves believe, and inculcators of a system of morals which in their hearts they repudiated. The writer of blasphemy epigrams has told the world that no priest could look another in the face without laughing. That there have been unworthy priests it would be foolish to deny. As well try to cast doubt on the treason of Judas as the triple denial of Peter. It is more necessary that scandals come, and nowhere more necessary than in the Church. The world must be taught both by precept and the evidence of their senses that they must not put their faith and hope in man. A blind and reckless reliance on the forms of religion leads to superstition and fanaticism. All the scandals in the Apostolic college have led to our great advantage; and out of the weaknesses of holy men and the sins of the Lord's anointed earnest souls are taught confidence in God and hatred and distrust of themselves. Praised be God for all his merciful warnings.—Rev. D. S. Phelps.

Origin of Vespers. The word "Vespers" is from the Latin Vesper, which signifies the evening star. The Church commands Catholics to Mass, but attendance at Vespers is voluntary. It is by its nature an expression of gratitude to God.

It is a recognition of the command of God to Moses to "praise him in the evening," and to Solomon to "offer sacrifices in the evening." In the evening the Lord called His disciples together. In the evening He was taken from the cross and buried. These are the reasons for, and the origin of, the service of Vespers. There are five divisions of Vespers sung, commemorative of the five wounds of our Saviour; also in realization of the five senses of man which should all unite in praising God. St. Augustine, as Bishop of Hippo, while explaining to his people what was the nature and character of this service, said: "He who reads the Psalms and finds not Jesus Christ reads not rightly." At the beginning of the service the Priest comes to the front of the altar and recites the words of Jesus wherein He taught His disciples wherein He taught His disciples how to pray, and follows with the prayer the Hall Mary. He then utters the prayer "Oh Lord,

comes to my assistance," and the choir for the people responds "Oh Lord, make haste to help us." The first Psalm reads how "The Lord said unto my Lord all things upon My right hand until I make them enemies thy footstool." Christ refers to this when surrounded by the Pharisees as told in the 23d of St. Matthew, wherein he silenced His enemies and proved His own divinity. This Psalm closes with the prayer to the Blessed Trinity, "Glory to be the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost." The second Psalm of the services tells why God should be glorified. The third calls upon "All ye children" to unite in praising him. While the service of the Church is in Latin each worshiper has or should have, his prayer-book before him where he may follow the service word for word in his own native language. The fourth Psalm speaks of the Psalm of personal thanksgiving.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Holy Father has suspended all audiences except those of importance, such as those for the leave-taking of members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See, the Cardinal-Prefects of the various congregations and similar persons, particularly the Count Joseph Mielzynski, a member of the House of Peers of Prussia. On Thursday the Holy Father was pleased to receive in a special audience de congé, his Excellency General Velez, Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia accredited to the Holy See. On Friday morning the Holy Father received in a particular audience the Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia accredited to the Holy See who is about to leave the Eternal City for a temporary holiday. After being received by the Holy Father his Excellency took leave of Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State to his Holiness. Monsignor Franco Della Volpe, Master of the Chambers to his Holiness, has left Rome for a well-earned vacation; he expects to be back in time for the Feast of the Assumption, August 15.

We are happy to be able to announce to your readers that the health of the Holy Father continues to be excellent, and he enjoys the most excellent spirits. His new special breakfast garden, containing the spacious apartments at night or when it is necessary to give a special audience to some individual of importance whom the strict rules of court etiquette forbid to be announced, His Holiness has been much amused at the absurd and ridiculous constructions, conclusions and rumors which his supposed drive outside the walls of the Vatican has given rise to, of which we gave a sufficiently detailed account last week.

The Very Rev. Father John Baptist, of Caracrogovani, a Capuchin missionary of Darbeker in Mesopotamia, has sent a most interesting gift to the Borgin Museum of the Propaganda, by means of the Very Rev. Father Anthony da Broscio, Secretary General of the Capuchin Mission. This wonderful gift consists in a sample of honey-glucosides with which the ground appeared covered one fine day after a heavy hail storm, which fell in great abundance during a terrific hurricane that uprooted the trees and created a panic among the inhabitants in that district last May, when the hailstones had melted, the Khurda of the district discovered the ground next morning covered with these extraordinary globules, and, having experimented and found them edible, they dubbed them "celestial wheat." Had they been Jews or Christians, no doubt in their native simplicity they would have thought that another lot of manna had come upon the earth. The above-mentioned missionary has made a kind of flour from these fungi or lichens, and even bread of which he has also forwarded a sample. Some of the older inhabitants of the same region remember to have witnessed a similar phenomenon some fifty years ago. The most remarkable thing is that nothing apparently belonging even to the same genus or species is to be found anywhere in these regions. As yet there is much diversity of opinion as to what can have given rise to them. They are being placed under a scientific examination by the Propaganda to define what kind of substance they can possibly consist of.

Funeral of John Boyle O'Reilly.

The funeral of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, whose sudden death last Sunday was a sad shock to his rare circle of friends and acquaintances, occurred last Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock from St. Mary's Church, Boston, where the body had been lying in state all night amid a profusion of beautiful flowers. The streets surrounding the church were filled with an immense throng of people, none of whom were admitted, however, until the beginning of the services, after the immediate relatives of the deceased and those who were known to be personal friends or representatives of the various organizations with which Mr. O'Reilly had been connected had taken their places. The solemn was sung by Father McMahon, celebrant; the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly of Detroit acting as deacon; the Rev. Richard Neale, chancellor of the archdiocese, as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father W. J. Millarik as master of ceremonies. They were assisted by a large number of Catholic clergymen. The Mass was Schmidt's, and was rendered by the regular choir of the church. Rev. Father Flynn, president of Boston College, preached. The following were the pall-bearers: Captain Henry C. Hathaway, who was first mate of the Gazelle, the vessel in which Mr. O'Reilly escaped from Australia; Patrick Donahoe, whom Mr. O'Reilly succeeded as editor of the Pilot; General Francis A. Walker, Colonel Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, John H. Holmes of the Herald; the Hon. Patrick Maguire, President Thomas B. Fitz of the Catholic Union; General M. T. Donahoe, president of the Charitable Irish Society; Thomas Brennan, ex-secretary of the Irish National Land League; George F. Rabbitt, representing the Boston Athletic Association; Dr. James A. McDonald and James Jeffrey Roche, president of the Eggars Club. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.—Boston Post.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

It is not generally known that George Wyndham, the Secretary's secretary, is the great grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the famous Pamela.

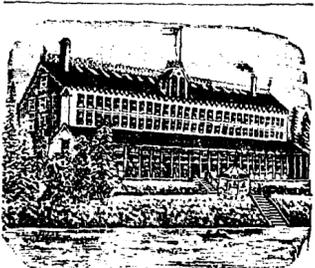
The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McCall's Bitternutt Pills.

It is announced that Mr. Parzani will visit the city of Cork about the middle of September.

The directors of the Munster and Leitrim Bank in their half-yearly report recommend a dividend of 8 per cent.

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR TORONTO Sept. 8th to 20th 1890

Cheap Excursions and low rates on all Railways, etc. For Programmes of Special Attractions and all information, drop a post card to J. J. WITROW, H. J. HILL, 32 President, Manager, Toronto.



ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE.

This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the 1st June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

How CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT

Advertisement for 'HAND OF FORTUNE' featuring a large question mark and text about a fortune teller.

Advertisement for Epilepsy treatment, stating 'Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.'

Advertisement for VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD, located in Richmond, Va.

Advertisement for BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR, claiming it is 'THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article.'

Advertisement for Agents Wanted, offering an opportunity for a well-to-do man to sell a product.

Advertisement for 12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAP-KINS, with very handsome colored borders and one exquisite Asiatic design.

Advertisement for \$5 to \$8 a day, Samples and duty FREE, with Brewster's Safety Rein Hoeder.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE DIVIDEND No. 108. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday, the 1st September next.

Advertisement for a bicycle, stating 'If you want one of the finest American "Concord" Bicycles, Phaeton, open or covered Burgoyne of any kind, Road Cart, Pony Cart, Track Sulkies, or anything to run on wheels, call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing.'

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EPPE'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a little shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Chief Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London E.C.4.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength - U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1888.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

An English syndicate has discovered an immense coal field at Roy, Sicily. The Russian authorities have decided to renew the stringent police regulations for another year. One hundred and seventeen persons died from cholera in Mecca on the 12th. In Jeddah seventy-nine died. A party in the Vatican favors Archbishop Cardinal Newman. The floods in Hungary continue. The harvest is ruined. Many houses have collapsed and a number of lives have been lost. The London Times believes the eventual result of the American silver coinage act will be the adoption by America of a silver standard. The nun moth is committing ravages among crops and trees in north-west Germany, while the Rhine district is ravaged by the phylloxera. The Armenian residents of Paris have presented a petition to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of their oppressed countrymen. President Pellegrini has telegraphed to a Paris firm that the Argentine Republic will make every sacrifice to save and protect its name and credit. A complete suspension of the shipping trade of Australia is threatened in consequence of the demand of the Marine Officers' association for an increase of pay. The rise in American wheat has stimulated the English product in the Leeds market on the 12th, which was 9d above Tuesday's quotations and corn advanced 6d. Brigham Young's youngest daughter announces she will lecture on Mormonism through the English provinces. The announcement has called forth a protest from the clergy. It is rumored in Russian official circles that the Czar intends to intervene in behalf of the oppressed in America, but is waiting to discuss the matter with the Emperor William. It is reported Prince Napoleon has landed at Tunis. He is said to be provided with an Italian passport. His pretext for going to Tunis was that he wished to inspect an estate. Fifteen of the Anarchists charged with inciting disorder at Paris on May Day have been acquitted. Three were sentenced to one, two and three years' imprisonment respectively. A mob attacked the residence of ex president C. Man at Buenos Ayres last week and threatened to burn it. The Government placed a company of troops around the house for its protection. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:—A bill adding Heligoland to Prussia will be presented to the Reichstag in the autumn. The next budget will ask a large credit for fortifying the island. Mr. Walsh, editor of the Cahel Sentinel, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor for publishing a speech delivered by John Kelly at a forbidden meeting of the National League. The French newspapers are angry over Lord Salisbury's recent remarks on the value of the Algerian hinterland, and express the hope that M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, will retaliate at the first opportunity. Three cases of cholera have been discovered at Cairo, Egypt. One has proved fatal. The appearance of the disease here has caused intense excitement. People of all classes are making hurried preparations to depart. Recent floods in Baloochistan, India, have done enormous damage to property and many persons have been drowned. The Bolan railway for a distance of six miles has been swept away, and the great military road has been partly destroyed. Great uneasiness has been caused at Buenos Ayres by a report that the Government of the province of Cordova is mobilizing the national guard. It is rumored Gen. Roca, Minister of the Interior, has sent peremptory orders to the governor of Cordova to resign. The American Minister at Paris has informed Mr. Ribot that he has communicated to Washington the desire expressed by the Consular Conference for a milder application of the McKinley bill, in conformity with the wishes of the French Chambers of Commerce. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Emin Pasha, in which he denies that he bound himself to Germany after promising to assist England. He says he is under no obligations to anyone, and that he is marching into the interior of Africa simply as an adventurer. The autumn parade of the German Guards was held last Thursday. The Emperor and Empress and the Princes of the Imperial family were present. The Emperor rode back to the Schloss at the head of the Color company. He received an ovation from the thousands of spectators. Russia will discharge all her infantry and artillery soldiers recruited in 1885, 1886 and 1887 into the reserves, after the coming summer maneuvers. The term of service will be reduced in January from five to four years for the whole of the Russian infantry and foot artillery. Further conflicts have occurred between Kurds and Armenians in the Anahed district. It is reported that a band of young Russo-Armenian volunteers, mounted and well armed, has appeared at Erzerum and is recruiting adherents fast. The report has caused a panic among the Turkish authorities. Styria has been dreadfully ravaged by storm and flood. The losses attain the dimensions of a national calamity. The district at the foot of the Maria Alps is inundated. Many houses and bridges around Aflenz have been destroyed. The iron works there are submerged. Many persons have been drowned. The workmen on the Farnell quarries at Wicklow have struck. The strikers attacked the residence of Samuel McAleiser, Mr. Parnell's foreman, with the result that Mrs. McAleiser was so frightened that she gave premature birth to a child in a now lying dangerously ill. Mr. Parnell threatened to close the quarries if the disturbances continue. The Liberator, discussing the tariff question, declares that it is useless to expect any results from negotiations, and determined reprisals alone are likely to overcome America's will.

The French Government, the paper says, cannot do otherwise than retaliate by applying certain clauses of the McKinley bill to American goods. Postmaster-General Raikes has given his final decision in the matter of the applications for reinstatement made by the postmen who were discharged for taking part in the recent strike in London. Of the four hundred men dismissed from the service the Postmaster-General has decided that only fifty shall be again employed. A number of the men who were discharged are emigrating. The Austrian Fremdenblatt, commenting on Emperor William's visit to the Czar, says:—His Majesty's visit to Russia is a favorable symptom and cannot fail to influence peaceful developments. His visit to the Czar will be followed by a meeting with the Emperor of Austria in Silesia, and this will also be a valuable confirmation of peace. The first meeting will naturally have action on the second on foot.

A general strike of the men employed in the shipping trade and on the railways in New Zealand is imminent. The trouble arises from the action of a firm in Christchurch, which employs a number of women. The discharge of the women was demanded by the unions and upon the firm's refusal to accede to the demands a boycott was declared against them. The shipping and railway companies continue to handle the goods of the firm, and men declare if this is not stopped a general strike will be inaugurated.

In a speech at Derby last week, Sir William Vernon Harcourt attacked the House of Lords as a standing obstruction to useful legislation. He said that as a deliberative assembly the House of Lords had almost ceased to exist. It had done nothing during the present session beyond promoting a bill to preserve acres—an extension of the game laws, which were already extensive enough. What great liberal measure had not during the present century been delayed, thwarted and defeated in the House of Lords? The country ought to keep in mind the fact of the antagonism between the reaction of the upper classes and the liberal House of Commons. That was the great political question of the day.

Much interest has been excited in England by a communication received last week by Mr. Henry Churton, coroner for West Cheshire, from a well-known merchant in New Orleans, to the effect that a man had confessed to the murder of St. Paul's church, in that city, that he was the murderer of one of Lord Tollemache's gamekeepers of the name of Bebbington, at Alraham, Cheshire, thirty-five years ago. For this murder a powder of the name of Blagg was hanged at Chester in May, 1855. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and consisted chiefly of the fact that Blagg's boots corresponded in size with certain footprints. This point is met by the confession of the New Orleans man, who says that he borrowed Blagg's boots before committing the deed. Coroner Churton who held the inquest, says that Blagg made no defence except the statement, "I had my boots, but were not worn by me that night."

The amount of Hume Clay's forgeries is now estimated at over \$100,000. The woollen mill of C. E. Geisendorff & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was burned last week. Loss \$100,000. Fire at Dayton, Washington, last Wednesday, destroyed property valued at \$85,000. There was no water supply. The earnings of thirty American railroads for the first seven months of this year aggregate \$238,702,766, a gain over 1889 of 11.71 per cent. William Beaver, colored, who was arrested for assaulting two women, was taken from the officers near Warren, Ark., last week, and lynched by an armed mob. An enormous flow of natural gas was struck last week at Sumnerland, three miles from Santa Barbara, California. The flow is estimated at 3,000,000 feet per day. The memorial of Daguerre, the father of photography, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies in the rotunda of the National Museum at Washington on the 13th. Nicholas Luning, a conspicuous figure in San Francisco business circles since 1849, died last week of heart disease. His wealth is estimated between fifteen and twenty millions. The official rough count shows the population of Delaware state to be 167,891. The population in 1880 was 146,698. The population of Providence, R.I., is 132,493, against 104,856 in 1880. Chief Justice Carson, of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, has handed down a decision which totally does away with the sale of intoxicating liquor, as required by the stringent law already enacted. He affirms the constitutionality of the law and gives the country complete full jurisdiction to fine and imprison liquor sellers without interference of grand juries or other courts. The amount of silver offered to the Treasury department, Washington last Wednesday, was 704,000 ounces, of which 417,000 were accepted. The directors of the mint refuse to give the price paid, but it is known to be more than \$1.14. The price of silver in London was \$1.24 and the New York equivalent is \$1.12. The silver purchased yesterday is for delivery at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans. A collision between a pay train and an express took place on the Louisville and Nashville Railway last Wednesday near Spring station. The injured are L. L. Hukill, express messenger, Paris, Ky., badly scalded; Frank Smith, baggage-master, Lexington, scalded; J. T. Woodward, engineer, scalded; Will Southard, engineer, fatally; W. C. Roland, road-master, both legs cut off; Judge Hall, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, badly hurt; William Madden and Walter Brech, firemen, both badly hurt. Express messenger Hukill was killed.

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CANADIAN.

Moncton, N.B., will spend several thousand dollars on asphalt sidewalks this year. J. B. Daly, of Stanstead, P.Q., is to succeed the late Mr. Doak as collector of customs at Quebec. The House of Providence at Kingston caught fire on Wednesday, and a part of the roof and several rooms were damaged. The inmates were safely removed. A farmer named John Ward, while digging a well near Lorne Park, Toronto, last week, was killed through the caving in of the excavation. He had dug down twenty feet in sandy ground. In regard to a complaint made by some of the marksmen attending the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association meeting against the ammunition, Deputy Col. Paet, Minister of Militia, says that the complaint—that of caps falling off—is a most trivial one. Since the form of

the voyage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. On the Toronto were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who intend shortly making a brief visit to Canada, where they will be the guests of the Governor General. The strike of Pittsburgh machinists for a nine hour day is spreading and about 3,000 men went out. The principal fight seems to be against the Westinghouse interests. Wm. Kiebbert, aged 20, a life saver doing duty at Rockaway Beach, was drowned on Thursday. It is thought he was pulled under by a shark. Fishermen have noticed an unusual number of sharks off Rockaway Beach of late. Edward Newman of North Platte, Neb., shot his wife last Thursday night and then turned the weapon upon himself. Both were instantly killed. Cause—the woman went to a show the night previous against the wishes of her husband. The morocco dressers at Lynn, Mass., have been locked out on account of a strike at Moulton's factory. Six hundred hands are out and the number will be increased to 1600. The manufacturers say they will not yield to any demands. A report comes from the City of Mexico that when the Mexican Government made a demand on the English Government for Major Scott's return to Mexico on account of his connection with the filibustering scheme they were notified that he had died on the way to India. Charles Cosgrove last Wednesday made an ascension at Portland, Ore., in a balloon to the height of 1000 feet and then descended with a parachute. When 200 feet from the ground he lost his hold and fell, landing on a paved street. He was killed and mangled almost beyond recognition. It is stated that the preliminaries for the formation of the table ware glass factory combine, in which a wealthy syndicate is interested, have been closed at Pittsburgh, Pa. Thirty-one of the fifty-four factories in the United States have joined the combination. E. F. G. Hall, representing himself as a contractor for the Nicaragua Canal traveling in the west for his health, is wanted in Denver, Colo., for passing forged drafts on New York banks for \$5000. The same man visited Glenwood Springs in July, and swindled the banks and merchants out of \$3,500 by the same means. Nearly all the flint glass houses in the West resumed operations yesterday after the usual summer shut down of six weeks, says a Pittsburgh despatch. The stoppage resulted in a large reduction of stock, and the outlook for a busy season was never brighter. The window glass makers may not start up before September 15, and probably not for two weeks later. A receiver has been appointed for the Guaranty Investment company of Atchison, Kan. The company has loaned within the last two years \$2,000,000 on Kansas and Nebraska farm lands. Borrowers began to default their interest over a year ago and the company paid in full June 1st, but it could pay no more. The failure is due to poor crops and depreciation of values. Acting upon a suggestion by the Secretary of State the Collector of Customs at New York has been instructed to extend the usual courtesy and facilities in the passage of their personal baggage to the Comte de Paris and his son, the Duc d'Orleans, upon their arrival at that port about the end of next month. This action is based upon the gallantry of the Comte de Paris during the war of the rebellion.

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Charles O. Card, leader of the Mormons in Utah, writes that the Mormons of Carson in applying for an act of incorporation to the Lieutenant Governor, under the name of the Carson company (limited), did so with the sole desire of affording themselves better opportunities of developing the resources of the North West. He avoids any mention of polygamy. A house in the south part of Peterboro was destroyed by fire last Wednesday and Martin O'Malley and his occupants, was burned to death. The O'Malleys got away early out of the building safely and, it is supposed, returned for his money and was suffocated or struck by falling timber. When discovered his body was buried to a crisp with both legs and one arm gone and face unrecognizable. Dr. John McConnell, a prominent Toronto physician, was last week committed for trial on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Honora O'Leary, a servant of his. The complainant swore that the doctor went to her house, blew her for his rent, threw her on a chair, kicked her, and when she fell on the floor, he put his knee on her chest, making use of threats to stop her breath if she did not give up the key. Milton Morey shot off his chin on the 13th inst, while trying to blow out his brains. His wrists were also cut in hope of bleeding to death. Morey has been drinking hard lately, and as a celebration in Harrowsmith got drunk, kicked the doctor when he went to her house, blew her for his money and was suffocated or struck by falling timber. When discovered his body was buried to a crisp with both legs and one arm gone and face unrecognizable. Dr. John McConnell, a prominent Toronto physician, was last week committed for trial on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Honora O'Leary, a servant of his. 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HEARTH TO HEARTH AND DUST TO DUST

By Rev. George O'Leary. Earth to earth and dust to dust. Here the evil and the just. Here the faithful and the bold. Here the martyr and the maid. Here the matron and the ma. In one silent bed are laid; Here the vessel and the king. Side by side, lie withering; Earth to earth and dust to dust.

know what is good for them. They have no experience enough of the world to know that you should be a little while only. I shall be here again some time before mid-summer. I have a great many things to settle up before I am quite free to leave Dublin and Europe. Then we shall travel through England, Agnese—through Italy and the most delightful show-places of the world. Do you hear me, Agnese?

thoughts, death itself would be preferable to such a dreadful future—linked with him. Here was an opening which, if not so happy and bright as once she hoped for, was, at any rate, infinitely preferable to that which her guardian laid before her. It gave her freedom, and for the time she was free from those harassing and oppressive thoughts which were pressing so heavily at her heart, crushing the brightness and happiness of youth's throat.

"No, they did not fire it. My hand put the torch to it. The revolutionists have been taught what Spanish hands can do. They lie by hundreds buried in the—"

that make you fond of them. Forget any personal quarrels or hostilities which you may have heard by accident and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out, as far as possible, all the disagreeable of life—they will come, but they will only grow larger when you remember them and the constant thoughts of the acts of meanness, or worse still, malice will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday, start out with a clean sheet for to-day and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things that are lively and lovable.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY. Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF SCRUPULOSITY. WESTFIELD, Union Co., N.J. Br. Haran writes in a letter that she suffered from nervous trouble for 8 years, of which five doctors could do nothing.

THE EDMUNSTON RAILWAY. QUEBEC, August 15.—Mr. A. L. Light, has returned to town from an inspection of the New Edmunston railway, which has been for some time fully equipped and running from River du Loup to Edmunston, where it connects with the New Brunswick railway, a distance in all of eighty-one miles.

IN MONTREAL. By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents—E. E. McCall, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; J. T. Lyons, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault, Co., cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets, 13, LaSalle, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells for Churches, Colleges, Schools, Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Tin. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

Gout, Rheumatism. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1585. GORDIEA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to enter on justice, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, heretofore hotel-keeper, of the same place.

The "True Witness" Job Printing Office is now in full swing. Send in your orders.

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES: REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina.

W. T. BAER & CO. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

The Haunted Church.

By JAMES MURPHY. CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Oh, surely, guardian, you must have given it up by this time? You surely cannot mean to carry out that intention? Think how—"

"But," continued the visitor, unheeding her word, "circumstances will not allow it at present."

"Guardian," said the girl in an imploring voice; "abandon the idea. Do, I beseech you; it would be good for neither of us. We are so united to one another."

"I thought we had arranged this before—that there was no need for further discussing the matter," he said, his face assuming a sour and stern expression.

"Forgive me, guardian," she said, kneeling at his feet, and taking hold of his tawny hand; "but the more I think over it the more my soul detests it. Guardian, don't ask me; it will break my heart. I cannot accept it. Have pity on me, and don't press me further."

"Rise up, Agnese," he said coldly. "Rise up, and speak to me. Do not kneel to me. Rise up. Answer me this, Agnese. Have I not been always kind to you?"

"Yes, always," said the girl, in whose dark blue eyes the tears were fast falling up. "But I cannot give you more."

"No, never." "Have I not spent sums on your education and training that many noblemen in England, with proud titles and proud estates, would hesitate to expend on their daughters?"

"I am quite sure you have, guardian; and, oh! how much obliged I am to you for it. But don't end it by pressing me to do what I don't like—by asking for love that I cannot give."

"Have I not always, Agnese, been to you a father?" "Always," said Agnese, weeping bitterly, and speaking through her tears. "But that makes it the more difficult and repugnant. Don't press me for more. Don't ask me for other than the love a daughter should bear her father. That love I can give you; that love I owe you—for you have indeed been a father to me—but I cannot give you more."

"Agnese," said he, with a softness which jarred upon her feelings with greater repugnance and loathing than his sternest and angriest words, "we settled all this before. You shall have plenty of gold, Agnese—money enough to buy all that a girl's heart wishes for. You shall be able to travel through the fairest scenes and the sunniest places that this world can show. You can—and you will—wear jewels that an empress might envy. There is nothing you wish for you cannot have."

"Oh, guardian! I do not wish for these things; I do not, indeed. But you do not ask me to marry you. I cannot. We are so united to one another. We are, indeed. It would kill me."

"Agnese," said he, abandoning his softness, and with a spasm of anger growing whitely into his face. "I know what has changed you. That pauper among you met in London has been seeing you again."

"No, on my word," said Agnese in great terror as she timidly glanced at his face. "I have never seen him since, guardian; never heard from him; never even heard his name mentioned. Oh, guardian, it does not come from that. I cannot control my heart; and my heart is agonized."

"She speaks so frankly and honestly amid her tears that the visitor, despite his anger and his growing jealousy, knew she spoke the truth."

"Agnese, this conversation can do us no good. This is not the time nor the time to discuss the matter. I thought we had settled all this before. Remember, Agnese, what I promise you. Wealth to travel where you will, to enjoy what you will, to wear what you will. What more does any girl want? I am not old, Agnese. I am only eight-and-forty. Most men are only in their prime then."

"Agnese, there is something further. I and, then bring you back to your friends, and your relations that you have never looked upon, you shall know them—and love—Agnese—and love them."

It was an advertisement for a position as governess in an English family. Having written out the letter, she sealed the envelope and placed it in the letter box for transmission to the post.

"And this is the end of all my dreams," she said sorrowfully, as she paced the room, when she had despatched her missive—"this is the end of my bright hopes. Who am I, or what am I? Who constituted him my guardian, or why do they abandon me now? Why have they always abandoned me to his care! Marry him! Oh, my carriage at the moment drove up, and a bright young fellow leaped out, and with hurried steps entered the apartment where she stood."

"I hope I am not late," he said hurriedly, and without taking time to see who he was, he entered, and, coming out of the light into the dimness of the room, was not seen by his sister gone. I have made all possible speed; but I fear I am late. Is she—bus, good heavens! this is not—Agnese! I am delighted to see you!"

"She had known him from the moment he entered, and she had recognized him as her guardian, Mr. Charles Cartrell's friend."

"Yes—the same. I—I certainly did not expect to meet you here," he said in some bewilderment. "I came expecting to meet my sister—to take her home—but am, I fear, late. Edith Crossley, I mean."

"That is a disappointment," he said slowly; "but it is more than made up for by the pleasure of the very great pleasure, if you will permit me to say so, of seeing you here."

"I am very glad to see you," was all she could say. "Your disappearance was such a disappointment. Have you been long here?"

"Ever since—I mean Mr. Cartrell and I—where you had gone to or why you so suddenly disappeared."

"How is he?" "Mr. Cartrell?"

"Yes. I would have been glad to have written to him if I knew where to write. Circumstances forced me away. Perhaps you could tell where he is."

"I really cannot tell. He went to Peru shortly after, and I have not heard from him since."

"To Peru?" said she with faint surprise. "But I may shortly hear from him. At least, he promised he would write me."

"I—I trust he is well," said the young girl with animation, whilst a blush suffused the olive hue of her cheek, giving her a most bewitching appearance."

"I suspect he is better in heart, at any rate, than he would be if he saw that entrancing look," thought Frank; "but he is, indeed, as sure he is. He was clever, high-bearded fellow, who was sure to accommodate himself to all places. If a brave heart and a clear head can help a man onwards in any place, he is sure to be well, for he possesses both."

"I cannot tell how delighted I am to have the pleasure of seeing you again," said Crossley with evident sincerity. "May I have the pleasure of writing to you? I must indeed hasten to create my sister, if not at the diligence office, then at Dover. I am expected to accompany my back. May I write?"

"I shall always be glad to hear from you," said she, extending her hand.

"It was with intense reluctance that Crossley terminated the interview; but there was no alternative. He was bound to go, and leave her only; so with the courtesies of a Crusader he bowed to her and was off."

"There is a gleam of sunshine in the darkest day," thought the girl, as the wheels of his departing carriage rattled on the gravel of the courtyard. "Peru, Peru," she thought; "it is very strange. What charm connects me with that distant place?"

She took out a small gold cross set in diamonds, opening at the back and disclosing the miniature of a beautiful face. There were on it the words, "Eleanor M., to her dear child, Lisa."

Resolved to proceed to Dublin at once, and investigate the mysterious business, Captain Phil staggered on like a man overtaken with a stroke of paralysis. But he rapidly recovered from it. He had been too long tutored at sea to the vicissitudes of life, on reflection, to continue downcast. Still, it was a heavy blow. An immense amount of wealth had been swept away in a moment's notice. There was some consolation left. The funded moneys were still intact. The title deeds of estates in Peru were still left him. They were no doubt for the present really belonging to another, but she should shortly be his wife, and then they would be his."

Again, there was that hidden treasure of the reckless sailor. It was stored away in the old boy's tower—there was no doubt of that. More jewels and diamonds than would buy an earldom. The loot of the richest palace that had ever been built in that wonderful land was hidden away in that ruined church. He would go back and search for them. He would go back and investigate the robbery and trace the forger."

He started for the mail that left for Liverpool. He was too much accustomed to voyaging and travelling about the world to think much of the hardships of these continual journeys."

He was fortunate in securing a place, and taking the earliest man with him, was soon on his way to Liverpool. That port reached, he continued his journey to Dublin."

"It is some days after, and late at night when they reached their old habitat. They procured the key from the caretaker and entered."

Jake was not long in lighting a fire, whilst Captain Phil proceeded to explore the apartments. They were all undisturbed as he had left them. He found that the iron door, which had caused to be built in the basement with its secret ways and its massive doors. Taking the key from his pocket book, he opened it. There was nothing apparently altered since the moment when he had left it last. He unlocked the inner apartment, which was unlocked by the same key as the outer. He drew back with a feeling of terror over him—his hand shook as with palsy."

"They were not there—the place was empty. He rubbed his hand across his eyes, as if he felt they were failing him—that some strange obstruction of vision had taken place. He looked again. Alas! this motion helped him little. The place was empty—the title-deeds were gone."

"Jake! Jake!" he called aloud. "The earliest attendant came at his call. 'Jake I have been robbed. This place has been found and opened whilst we were away.' 'Impossible,' said Jake. 'It has, Jake—it has. Who could have done it?' 'No one,' said Jake confidently. 'No one has been here. See! the dust has not been disturbed.' 'It seemed it had not. The front of the iron safe, the interstices, all were covered with dust and cobwebs that had apparently not been disturbed for months—not since they went away.' 'Yes they are gone! See, the place is empty. I saw them when I see! The place is empty. Whatever explanations might be offered for it, there was no doubt about the deeds being gone. And further search disclosed that his private seal was gone, too."

CHAPTER XIX. DEFENCE OF THE PALACE. When Charles Cartrell awoke, it was with a burst of a sound louder than the thunders of an earthquake in his ears. He was in complete darkness; but he knew from the whispers around him, when the appalling crash and tumult had died away, that there were persons near.

"Where am I? Who is here?" he asked, as well as his recovering state would allow.

"With us, Senator Cartrell," said a girl's voice in terrified whispers.

"Is that you, Gracia? Where are we?" "Are you safe—are you unhurt, Gracia?" "Yes—yes—quite safe."

"Thank God! And the Don?" "I am safe, too, senator," said that gentleman from the gloom.

"And that awful sound—what was that?" "The blowing up of the palace!" cried Charles in great astonishment. "How did it happen?"

"The powder stored in the basement was fired, and there is not a vestige save crumbling walls of the palace left."

"The villains—they did not dare to fire!"

"What is it, Gracia?" he asked, as he felt the rustle of her dress beside him. "Who are these?" "There is coming!"

"What is a secret passage from the palace to the Mole," she whispered. "Father sent to some friends to tell them the news he is in; and, see! they have responded to his call. They are coming!"

"They are indeed coming. And whilst they seem to his eyes to be miles away, all at once the seeming distance lessened, and they came near. The parties approached."

"Don Miguel!" exclaimed the foremost, shading his eyes with his hand, he looked around.

"Captain Moreno," "All you seniors, all safe thank Heaven." "All safe, senator, so far."

"A thousand thanks to God for it. Come with me, but stay!—who is this here?" "A friend—and a brave friend of ours; an Englishman—Senator Cartrell."

"What?" cried the Captain, starting back, "my fellow-passenger on the Montezuma?" "Yes, my fellow-passenger on the Montezuma," as he sought to lift himself from his position, but found his limbs so weak and his head so giddy that he could not.

"He has been severely hurt by these scoundrels. But he has shown us how true and brave he is, and we should have expected anything else," said Moreno. "Can you walk, Charles? Here, I see you cannot. Then I shall aid you. No, men, help this young fellow forward. This has been a terrible night. Hell seems to have been let loose in the city."

"Badly," the Incas have carried everything before them. The Spanish arms are down in the dust everywhere."

"Alas for Spain!" said the Don regretfully. "That is not the question, however, now," said Moreno cheerfully. "The best thing is to find our way out of this, and on board my ship as fast as possible."

"Gracia, you will come with me; Don Miguel, you will see that Charles is attended to. Follow me, and the more in silence, the better."

Following him, which Charles did, aided by some of those who had come with Moreno, the party proceeded in silence forward, along the balcony of the Custom House buildings, and on to the Custom House pier.

As they came nearer the point of egress, the sounds of fighting in the streets grew louder on their ears. Up by steep iron ladders, oars and masts and weirs, they ascended until they reached the floor of the Custom House buildings, and on to the Custom House pier.

This was crowded with Spanish soldiers busily loopholing its walls for defence—against that attack which was momentarily expected.

The Don would willingly have waited and taken his part in the defence. But Moreno would not hear of it—would not hear of Gracia being in any way exposed to further peril. His boat was lying on the steps adjoining the ship was the safest place at present—the road was clear now; but no one could tell how long it might be so. The Incas, savage in their outbreak, excited by their successes, and prompted to deeds of vengeance by centuries of cruel oppression, might at any moment be upon them. Wherefore they descended the stone stairs, and stepped into the boat; the boatman lay to their orders, and in a short time Charles had the satisfaction of seeing his friends and himself in safety.

"It was not until the dawn of morning broke—the fierce sound of conflict were in their ears. The blaze of burning houses, the rattle of musketry, the boom of heavy guns from the batteries, the fierce cries of combatants, were borne across the water and in through the cabin windows on their ears."

"Thank Heaven," said the Captain. "We only anchored here last night on our way to England from Acapulco. Well it is so! for I learn that the only man-of-war in the harbor has been made over by treachery to the revolutionists, and, we delay, was not to be seized."

"I cannot go," said the Don haughtily; "my place is where the flag of Spain still flies."

"Senator," said Captain Moreno, "the flag of Spain flies on the mainmast gallant yard of this vessel, and here your place is. Spain has, or ought to have, plenty of gallant defenders; the more she has, the better. Your place is here. And in the morning with the blessing of Providence, we shall weigh anchor and set sail for Europe."

According to the official statement issued by the Propaganda at Rome of the yearly report and present status of the Catholic Church in missionary countries, the growth has been steady and encouraging.

The actual number of Catholics recorded in the several dioceses and parishes in the United States is 3,168,688. Other statistics of the growth of the church are: Priests, 7657; churches, 7072; chapels, 1653; parochial schools, 3600; scholars, 548,197; and charitable institutions, 514.

From the tables given concerning the condition of Catholic progress in Great Britain and Ireland we extract the following: Catholic population of Ireland, 3,508,006; churches and chapels, 2553; parochial schools, 1097; priests, 3290; schools, 5394; seminaries, 18.

England has 1,352,278 Catholics; 2447 priests and 1934 churches. Scotland shows 338,613 Catholics, of whom 220,000 are in the archdiocese of Glasgow, 304 churches, 348 priests, 310 schools and 3 seminaries.

In Australia Catholic growth and development have been phenomenal. The total population of Australia and Tasmania amounts to 2,400,000. Of these 770,260, or nearly one-third, are Catholics. They have 1387 churches and chapels, 594 priests, 707 schools, 74,734 scholars and 3 seminaries.

In Oceania, out of a population of 4,055,000, there are 161,120 Catholics, with 633 churches and chapels, 243 priests, 314 educational institutions, and 18 charitable institutions.

British America has 2,070,531 Catholics, 2150 churches and chapels, 2361 priests, 4940 educational institutions, 112 charitable institutions and 19 seminaries. Charitable institutions and 19 seminaries. Charitable institutions and 19 seminaries.

China has 40,930 Catholics, 114 churches or chapels, and 499 stations. The Chinese empire has 549,246 Catholics, 2838 churches or chapels, 638 European missionaries, 342 native priests, 2512 schools, with 43,841 scholars, 43 seminaries, with 960 students. Much space is given in the report to the efforts making by the Propaganda to cover successfully the new field of opportunity in the African country. The facts found in these instructive tables must be highly gratifying to all loyal and devout Catholics. And there are over 8,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

The "True Witness" Job Printing Office is now in full swing. Send in your orders.

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES: REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina.

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MCLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years.

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest From the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The patron of Maudlinstown, or St. Magdalen's town, was celebrated in the usual way in the graveyard above the Paythe on Sunday, July 20.

The windows of the Catholic schoolhouse in the townland of Lille, parish of Seagee, near Portlaoine, were wantonly and maliciously broken.

The Will Geese are still represented fairly well in both branches of the French service. When Queen Victoria was recently sejourning in France the Commandant of the local garrison was a general O'Neill.

At the Belfast Assizes James Glenn, merchant, and formerly member of the city corporation, pleaded guilty to embezzling \$35,000, the property of the Union Building Society, of which he was secretary.

At 10 o'clock Mass in Armagh Cathedral on Sunday, July 20, the Rev. H. McNamara denounced from the pulpit a society which is seeking members in Ireland, and which he said was bound by secret signs and passwords.

The Venerable Bishop of Dromore, the doyen of the Irish episcopate, was last week again prostrated by a sudden attack, but has since rallied, though still, as only natural at his very advanced age, very weak.

He will have completed his 85th year on Friday, having been born in Cork on July 25, 1802. He was consecrated Coadjutor to the late Bishop Blake in 1854, and has consequently worn the mitre for thirty-six years.

The Belfast Water Commissioners opened their new works at Stonyford on July 22 which will give a largely increased supply of pure water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Dublin is likely soon to have a Protestant Nationalist alderman. Mr. Sexton, M. P., who was senior Councillor of the Fitzwilliam Ward, having declined the nomination in succession to alderman Byrne, Mr. Thomas D. Pile, the junior Councillor, has been nominated.

A proclamation has been posted in Arklow, signed by three magistrates, intimating that "in consequence of the tumultuous and disorderly proceedings that have recently taken place in the town of Arklow, endangering the public peace, instructions have been given to the constabulary to prevent any assemblage of people in the streets of Arklow."

Edmond Hart was charged at New Ross with the murder of his mother, whose body he afterwards mutilated. When discovered he was eating part of the flesh.

An interesting return has been presented to Parliament about Sunday drunkenness in Ireland. It appears that for the year ending April 30th last, the number of arrests for drunkenness between the hours of 8 a. m. on Sunday till 8 a. m. on Monday, were as follows:—Metropolitan district of Dublin, 1,545; City of Cork, 227; City of Limerick, 279; City of Waterford, 141; and City of Belfast, 225.

The long threatened evictions on the estate of Mr. James E. Byrne, of Omeoee Wexford, were carried out on July 25, amid exciting scenes. It is not two months since the absentee landlord was to evict P. Walsh and his neighbors from their humble dwellings.

A Train Robbed. KANSAS CITY, August 17.—The limited Kansas City express on the Missouri Pacific was held up by seven highwaymen at Ostriville, Mo., early this evening, and robbed of \$900,000 of express matter.

blowers of Ross is on the verge of a famine. The potato crop does not fail. It says "the great help need, be expected from the land."

The Freeman says:—"Last week we referred to a return on the harvest prospects which the Land Commission issued, and which set out as glowing a picture of rich fields and ripening pastures as the most exacting agriculturist could desire.

But although the liberal courtesy of the return, and subsequent information has justified our optimism, correspondents throughout the country have furnished full accounts of the state of the crops and for the most part these accounts are diametrically opposed to the rosy narrative of the Land Commission.

Most happily the outlook is in many places good, and with a spell of dry and warm weather much that is now doubtful would be changed into certain advantage to the farmers.

But nothing, so far as we can gather, could be further from the truth than some of the statements in the official return of the Land Commission. In the first place, the return was too early to be of any substantial value as a guide to the harvest.

But although the great bulk of the crops were far from maturity when the reports were compiled by agents of the Land Commission, the most serious premises were confidently held out.

Take for example, the counties of Carlow and Wick. The Land Commission return reported both counties the potato crop was either very good or promising, and that no evidences of disease had been discovered.

The contrary is the fact. In Carlow the blight has already made its appearance in almost every district in the county, and its ravages in some places have been disastrous.

Of Cork, too, it is said that many splendid fields of oats and barley have become partially destroyed. This surely is a strange condition of testimony.

But it does not end there. From Nenagh we are informed that in cereals the result of the recent rains will be most disastrous, while green crops have suffered serious damage.

The potato blight has also been at work. In parts of Tyrone we learn that the crop are in a most critical state, while in districts around such important agricultural centres as Ballinacree, Tralee, South Wexford, Limerick and Queen's county, the state of things is most discouraging.

In parts of the North, too, a similar story is told. Too much moisture has threatened what had promised to be splendid harvest. In parts of county Down and in the Ballygawley district of Tyrone, while the crops as a whole look exceptionally fine, fears are entertained as to hay and potatoes.

The reports from various localities contrast in the most striking manner with the return to which the Secretary of the Land Commission did not hesitate to give the authority of that department. It was the values of the Commission, we believe who were employed to furnish the partition, and the result of their labor, as tested by its independent evidence, goes far to explain the feeling which farmers who availed themselves of the benefits of the Land Act entertain for them as a class.

A Wreck. OTTAWA, August 16.—The Marine department has received a telegram from the light-house-keeper at Cape Race, Britian, which states that the steamer Alaloe of Grimsby, which was laden with lumber, went ashore seven miles west of Cape Race. There are no hopes entertained of her being got off.

The Alaloe was on a voyage from Montreal to Grimsby. The steamer was built in 1859, her net tonnage being 1,659 tons, and gross tonnage 2,554. Henry Quannet of Grimsby, was her owner. The Alaloe, which was recently at Montreal and Quebec, cleared on Saturday, the 9th instant, and passed Quebec at 5 p. m. on the following day. She carried a large cargo from Messrs. J. Burdell & Co., consisting of 54,995 lbs. of wool, and 4,345 pieces of coal ends. She was commanded by Capt. Blankarn.

A Public Man Hurt. OTTAWA, August 15.—The Hon. William McDougall, who left Ottawa on Tuesday for Cobourg, via Toronto, while in the act of stepping off the train at Cobourg missed his footing and fell violently on the station platform where he lay until assistance arrived.

He was at once conveyed to the residence of Dr. Beatty, his father-in-law, where he now lies suffering much pain. It was at first thought that he had sustained a fracture of the hip bone, but a telegram received this morning by his son, A. C. McDougall, conveys the information that upon an examination of the injuries received it was found that no bones were broken.

The Crops in Quebec. QUEBEC, August 16.—Mr. Georges Leclerc, secretary of the Provincial Department Agriculture, has sent out a bulletin on the state of the crops in the province of Quebec to the end of July. The month of July, he says, has been remarkable for the great heat and several cool nights. The frequent showers during this month have been very prejudicial to hay making, and in certain localities the quality of the hay has been affected by them.

Much damage has also been done in certain places by strong winds and thunderstorms. A great many complaints are made about the meadows having been winter-frozen, and this may explain the average yield of crop of our crop of hay. With a few weeks of fine weather our farmers expect sufficient satisfactory results from this year's crop.

The following general summary is given: Hay, average; wheat, good appearance; barley, above average; oats, under average; buck-wheat, good; rye, good; peas, good; Indian corn, good; potatoes, good; roots, good; tobacco, good; culture for fall, good; fruits, under average. The secretaries of the Agricultural Societies in Banhamlet, Laval, Naperville, Richelieu and Three Rivers have failed to make returns.

A Train Robbed. KANSAS CITY, August 17.—The limited Kansas City express on the Missouri Pacific was held up by seven highwaymen at Ostriville, Mo., early this evening, and robbed of \$900,000 of express matter.

The train left Tipson, Mo., at about 3 a. m. Two mysterious figures were seen by the engineer lurking around the train, but no attention was paid to them. Just after leaving Tipson he turned the tender to fire up the engine and looked squarely into the muzzle of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men who were lying on their faces on the coal. They were doubtless the two mysterious men who had been noted at Tipson. They had evidently boarded the forward platform of the "blind" mail car at that place and crawled over the tender toward the engine. One of them covered the engineer with his revolver, while the other took care of the engineer. They were told to hold up their hands. Their hands went up.

The Irish Potato Crop. DUBLIN, August 16.—Reports received here show the potato blight is spreading to the counties of Donegal, Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick. Prices have already doubled at Westport, where the guardians and the Government are making exertions to avert a disaster.

The Norwegian Storching have voted the sum of 200,000 kroner for a fresh expedition to the North Pole, which will be under the direction of Dr. F. Nansen, and will proceed on entirely new lines. It may be remembered that in June, 1854, exactly three years after the Jeannette sank, there were found near Julianahab, in Greenland, several articles which had belonged to the Jeannette and been abandoned at the time of its wreck by the crew, and which had been carried to the coast of Greenland, from the opposite side of the Polar Sea, on a piece of ice.

These objects reached Julianahab, they could not have come in an eastern direction through Smith's Sound, for the only current which reaches Julianahab is that from the eastern coast of Greenland via Cape Farewell and the north. Nor is there much probability that they were borne in a western direction from the place where the Jeannette sank, for all the currents round Neveo Zumbia, Franz Joseph-land, and Spitzbergen are known and it seems impossible for the ice bearing the relics of the unfortunate Jeannette to have traversed the intervening distance in the space of three years, even if it were possible at all.

There remains only the alternative that there is a comparatively short and direct route across the Arctic Ocean by way of the North Pole, and that nature herself had supplied a means of communication, however uncertain, across the ice. Increased confidence in the discovery of the Jeannette relics in 1851 was given by the identification in 1856 of bows found on the coast of Greenland with those used by the Eskimo in the vicinity of Behring Straits, at Port Clarence, Norton Sound and the mouth of the Yukon River. Mr. Mansen's expedition will, therefore, try a direct route across the apex of the Arctic Ocean. A specially constructed boat of 170 tons will be built, and provisions and food taken for five years, although it is hoped that two will suffice. The expedition will consist of ten or twelve men, and M. Nansen proposes to leave Norway in February 1892.

To Reach the North Pole. The Norwegian Storching have voted the sum of 200,000 kroner for a fresh expedition to the North Pole, which will be under the direction of Dr. F. Nansen, and will proceed on entirely new lines. It may be remembered that in June, 1854, exactly three years after the Jeannette sank, there were found near Julianahab, in Greenland, several articles which had belonged to the Jeannette and been abandoned at the time of its wreck by the crew, and which had been carried to the coast of Greenland, from the opposite side of the Polar Sea, on a piece of ice.

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Blown Up. RED CLIFF, Cal., August 16.—The contractors for the Denver Rio Grande railway, finding they could not finish a piece of road according to contract, put in a heavy blast, containing over one ton of powder. After notifying all the people to leave the town and seek safety up in the mountains, the blast was touched off. When the smoke cleared away it was found the whole village had almost been demolished. Nothing was left of five houses, while thirty others were badly wrecked and rendered uninhabitable. The houses will have to be built at the contractor's expense. In the meantime thirty families will be compelled to live in tents.

According to the Sanitary Record, Prof. De Bary, of Strasburg, an authority in these matters, considers that amongst human diseases we are now pretty certain about the exact microbes which are the cause of the exact relapsing fever, of malarial fever, of typhoid fever, and of Asiatic cholera. We know also something of the particular bacteria concerned in the infection of wounds, or pyemia, as it was formerly called. There is one variety of erysipelas which has been definitely traced to bacterium, one of the chain forming Streptococcus. About Friedlander's micrococci of pneumonia, there is still room for investigation; but the bacillus of leprosy has been definitely ascertained, as have also several bacteria causing diseases in the lower animals. The word bacterium, it may perhaps be well to state here, is used for the whole tribe of these minute organisms. A bacillus, a spirillum, or a streptococcus is still a bacterium, and the particular germ is distinguished by the second or specific name, as Bacillus anthracis, Streptococcus albus, &c.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burnt on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrin and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.

Our readers who are afflicted with deafness should not fail to write to Dr. A. FONTAINE, 19 East 14th Street, New York City, for his attention giving affidavits and testimonials of wonderful cures from prominent people. The doctor is an ardent of world-wide reputation. See his advertisement elsewhere.

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HAIR PROMOTER Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the SCALP and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

Should keep a box of MCGAL'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

EVERYBODY JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street, Telephone 2582

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during last week were 23,931 bbls. against 26,844 bbls. for the week previous.

WHEAT.—Market firm and higher in sympathy with advances in the west. On the spot made at slightly lower prices. Cash wheat was \$1.87 1/2, and quoted No. 1 hard Manitoba nominally \$1.25 to \$1.30.

CORN.—In sympathy with the rise in wheat corn advanced and sales have been made here in car lots at 63c to 64c duty paid.

OATS.—Market easier and sales have been made at slightly lower prices. Cash wheat was \$1.87 1/2, and quoted No. 1 hard Manitoba nominally \$1.25 to \$1.30.

BARLEY.—Market firm and unchanged. We quote fine malting samples at 65c to 70c per bushel; Feed barley at 60c to 60c.

RYE.—Nothing doing. The slight demand cannot even be filled as there is no stock in store. Quotations are nominal at 52c per bushel.

RYE.—Market firm with light stocks in store. MALT.—Sales have been made at 80c to 90c in bond.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—A fair business has been done in pork during the week, but without the least appearance of briskness. Canada short cut could be had in 50 to 100 bbls at \$17, and in less quantities at \$17.50 up to \$18 for a single barrel.

Butter.—Receipts during the past week were 2,553 packages, against 2,627 packages for the week previous. There has been a slight improvement in the foreign markets, Danish bringing a little more money in the English market, and prices in the United States are better.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 2,553 packages, against 2,627 packages for the week previous. There has been a slight improvement in the foreign markets, Danish bringing a little more money in the English market, and prices in the United States are better.

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Country Produce. EGGS.—Receipts still continue light and the supply of good stock is scarcely equal to the demand. Prices maintain their recent advance and fine stock meets ready sale at 15c to 17c in round lots. The uncertainty about the passage of the McKinley bill and its effect upon the trade continues to unsettle the market, though most dealers act on the expectation of its passing at an early date.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—Market quiet, quotations nominal at 9c to 7 1/2c in round lots; 1 1/2c to 8c for jobbing trade, syrup 50c to 55c per tin, and 5 1/2c to 5c in wood.

Honey.—Western new crop is now arriving in limited quantities. Western in comb is quoted in lb sections at 14c to 15c. Strained honey in 5lb to 10lb tins, 10c to 12c per lb.

Apples.—This market is getting more interesting as the season advances, contracts for new fruit having been made in the West at about \$1.50 picked, but in some sections growers want more money. In this market, Canadian apples have sold in small lots at \$3 75 to \$4.50, and American at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Oranges.—There is quite a boom in this market, the demand for what may be called the greatest of summer luxuries being unending. Sales have been made during the last week at \$7 with probability of further advances.

Evaporated Apples.—Market very firm, following the advance of dried. Sales have been made since last week at 14c. We quote 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c for round lots.

Apples.—This market is getting more interesting as the season advances, contracts for new fruit having been made in the West at about \$1.50 picked, but in some sections growers want more money. In this market, Canadian apples have sold in small lots at \$3 75 to \$4.50, and American at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN SPECIAL NOTICES. HAVE YOU SEEN the kids? If not see S. Carsley's window.

Our Stores CLOSE AT ONE o'clock on Saturday. S. CARSLEY.

A REQUEST. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully asked to do their shopping before 5.30 p.m. during this month, August. S. CARSLEY.

FIRST DELIVERY FIRST DELIVERY OF NEW GOODS OF NEW GOODS OF NEW GOODS. S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW BROCADED SILKS NEW BROCADED SILKS NEW BROCADED SILKS NEW SURAH SILKS NEW SURAH SILKS NEW SURAH SILKS. S. CARSLEY.

NEW SATIN MERY NEW SATIN MERY NEW TINSEL BROCADED SILK NEW TINSEL BROCADED SILK NEW TINSEL BROCADED SILK. S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS NEW MOURNING STRIPED SILKS NEW MOURNING STRIPED SILKS. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE. COSTUME DEPARTMENT. We are still continuing to sell our Black Lace Costumes at Sale Price, being half the

ORIGINAL VALUE ORIGINAL VALUE ORIGINAL VALUE ORIGINAL VALUE. A large assortment of Costumes, suitable for travelling, at

20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION. S. CARSLEY.

PRINT COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY FROM \$5.00 TO \$15.00 PRINT COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY FROM \$5.00 TO \$15.00 PRINT COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY FROM \$5.00 TO \$15.00 PRINT COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY FROM \$5.00 TO \$15.00. S. CARSLEY.

Costumes made to order on most reasonable terms. PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED PERFECT fit and STYLE GUARANTEED. S. CARSLEY.

A large and well assorted stock of Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, at 10 per cent. Reduction for this month only. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c CHILDREN'S Tweed DRESSES from 75c. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES FROM \$1.85 CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES FROM \$1.85 CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES FROM \$1.85 CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES FROM \$1.85. S. CARSLEY.

A large variety of very pretty Children's Jersey Dresses from \$1.85. A LARGE STOCK OF JERSEYS from 75c A LARGE STOCK OF JERSEYS from 75c A LARGE STOCK OF JERSEYS from 75c A LARGE STOCK OF JERSEYS from 75c. S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES FROM \$2.75 LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES FROM \$2.75 LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES FROM \$2.75 LADIES' STYLISH SILK BLOUSES FROM \$2.75. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S SAILOR COSTUMES IN GREAT VARIETY IN GREAT VARIETY IN GREAT VARIETY IN GREAT VARIETY. EVERY Size Children's SAILOR COSTUMES EVERY Size Children's SAILOR COSTUMES EVERY Size Children's SAILOR COSTUMES EVERY Size Children's SAILOR COSTUMES. S. CARSLEY.

Ask your grocer for TETLEY'S TEA. CARSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 800 yards. Always ask for CL